REMARKS

Claims 1-24 have been examined. Applicant is amending the specification to correct some typographical errors and add new claim 25. The Examiner has indicated that claims 12-13, 16, 20 and 24 would allowable if rewritten in independent form. However, Applicant has not rewritten these claims because their base and/or intervening claims should be allowable for the reasons described below. Claims 1-25 are all the claims pending in the application.

Applicant thanks the Examiner for acknowledging a claim for priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a) - (d) and further for acknowledging receipt of all certified copies of the priority documents.

Applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner accept the original drawings filed on October 11, 2000.

This Amendment is believed to be fully responsive to each point of rejection raised by the Examiner in the non-final Office action, dated June 19, 2002. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests favorable reconsideration and allowance of the pending claims.

Rejection of Claims 1-9 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) - Kawamoto and Morgenthaler

The Examiner has rejected claims 1-9 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,341,133 B1 (hereinafter Kawamoto), in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,310,609 B1 (hereinafter Morgenthaler). Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection.

a.   ***Code Detection Means***

The Examiner alleges that Figure 14 of Kawamoto corresponds to the code detection

means of claim 1. However, this assertion is incorrect. As disclosed in column 14, lines 1-21,

Figure 14 illustrates the <u>TCP header that is transmitted between the PHS server 7 and the Internet</u>

<u>server 10</u>. Indisputably, the TCP header information fails to correspond to the code detection

means <u>of the communication terminal</u> device of claim 1. TCP header information has nothing to

do with a communication terminal that includes a detection means that detects a predetermined

code indicative of the end of contents data, as recited in claim 1. Morgenthaler fails to

compensate Kawamoto in this regard.

b.   ***Light-Emission Control Means***

The Examiner has acknowledged that Kawamoto fails to teach the light-emission control

means of claim 1, however, alleges that Morgenthaler cures this deficiency. In particular, the

Examiner alleges that Morgenthaler teaches a user interface with guide lights, citing the

Abstract, column 3, lines 49-66, column 4, lines 21-26, and column 9, lines 16-25 of

Morgenthaler. Applicant respectfully disagrees.

The light-emission control means of claim 1 stops light emission upon start of the

reception of data and starts light-emission upon detection of said predetermined code. Nowhere

in Morgenthaler are these features taught or suggested. Morgenthaler apparently discloses the

illumination of keys, however, nothing in Morgenthaler teaches or suggests the functions of the

light-emission control means of claim 1. The grounds of rejection are deficient as to the

disclosure of Morgenthaler vis-à-vis the claimed light-emission control means, in that the cited

passages fail to teach or suggest the recitations of claim 1.

c.   *Motivation to Combine*

The Examiner alleges that one skilled in the art would have been led to combine

Kawamoto and Morgenthaler in order to provide a terminal communication with saving power

consumption.

Applicant disagrees that one skilled in the art would have modified Kawamoto in the

manner suggested by the Examiner. Kawamoto fails to disclose a light source, therefore, the

power saving features related to light sources (as allegedly taught by Morgenthaler) are

inapplicable to the communication terminal of Kawamoto. (see Background of the Invention of

Morgenthaler).

For at least these reasons, the Examiner has failed to establish a *prima facie* case of

obviousness. Therefore, Applicant respectfully requests that the rejection of independent claim 1

and dependent claims 2-9 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a), be withdrawn.

Rejection of Claims 10-11, 14-15, 17-19 and 21-23 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) - Kawamoto,

Morgenthaler and Sudo

The Examiner has rejected claims 10-11, 14-15, 17-19 and 21-23 under 35 U.S.C. §

103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Kawamoto, in view of Morgenthaler, in further view

of U.S. Application No. 5,999,827 (hereinafter Sudo). Applicants respectfully traverse this

rejection.

a. ***Reception Means***

With respect to claim 10, the Examiner has acknowledged that Kawamoto and

Morgenthaler fail to teach or suggest the claimed reception means. However, the Examiner

alleges that controller 47 of Sudo corresponds to the reception means and compensates for the

above-mentioned deficiency, citing to column 7, lines 4-20.

Column 7, lines 25-38 of Sudo apparently discloses that the controller 47 controls the

transmitting/receiving circuit 40 to transmit and receive information to and from other

communication terminals. However, the controller 47 fails to perform the functions of the

claimed reception means. In particular, Sudo is silent as to data that includes a plurality of cards.

b.   Code Detection Means

For reasons analogous to those presented above with respect to claim 1, the cited prior art

fails to teach or suggest the claimed code detection means of claim 10. No mention is made in

the cited prior art of detecting a card end tag.

c.   Light Emission Control Means

For reasons analogous to those presented above with respect to claim 1, the cited prior art

fails to teach or suggest the claimed light-emission control means of claim 10.

d.   Motivation To Combine

As stated above with respect to claim 1, one skilled in the art would not have been

motivated to combine Kawamoto and Morgenthaler. Additionally, the motivation to combine

Sudo with Kawamoto and Morgenthaler with respect to claim 10, is equally unconvincing.

Figures 4 and 5 of Kawamoto illustrate a menu system such that Kawamoto does not suffer from

a single function fixedly assigned to a single input key. Therefore, one skilled in the art would

not have been motivated to combine Sudo with Kawamoto and Morgenthaler because Kawamoto

does not suffer from the problems addressed in Sudo.

Finally, assuming *arguendo*, that one skilled in the art would have combined the cited

prior art in the manner suggested by the Examiner, such a combination fails to teach or suggest

the communication terminal of claim 10, as stated above.

For at least these reasons, the Examiner has failed to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness. Therefore, Applicant respectfully requests that the rejection of independent claim 10 and dependent claims 11, 14, 15 and 17 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a), be withdrawn.

With respect to independent claim 18, for reasons analogous to those presented above with respect to claims 1 and 10, Kawamoto, Morgenthaler and Sudo, individually or in combination, fail to teach or suggest detecting a predetermined code and stopping light-emission of method claim 18.

For at least these reasons, the Examiner has failed to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness. Therefore, Applicant respectfully requests that the rejection of independent claim 18 and dependent claim 19 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a), be withdrawn.

With respect to claim 21, for reasons analogous to those presented above with respect to claims 1 and 10, Kawamoto, Morgenthaler and Sudo, individually or in combination, fail to teach or suggest detecting a card end tag and stopping light-emission of display control method claim 21.

For at least these reasons, the Examiner has failed to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness. Therefore, Applicant respectfully requests that the rejection of independent claim 21 and dependent claims 22-23 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a), be withdrawn.

With respect to claims 12-13, 16, 20 and 24, these claims are patentable at least by virtue

of their dependency on independent claims 10, 18 and 21. Applicant respectfully requests that

the objection to these claims be withdrawn.

Finally, since claim 25 contains limitations similar to those of claim 1, then for reasons

analogous to those presented above with respect to claim 1, claim 25 is patentable over the prior
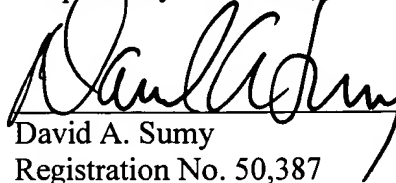
art of record.

Conclusion

In view of the above, reconsideration and allowance of this application are now believed

to be in order, and such actions are hereby solicited. If any points remain in issue which the

Examiner feels may be best resolved through a personal or telephone interview, the Examiner is

kindly requested to contact the undersigned attorney at the telephone number listed below.

The USPTO is directed and authorized to charge all required fees, except for the Issue

Fee and the Publication Fee, to Deposit Account No. 19-4880. Please also credit any

overpayments to said Deposit Account.

Respectfully submitted,

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APPENDIX

VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

The specification is changed as follows:

Paragraph bridging page 40 and page 41:

Fig. 7 shows lighting timing of the backlight. (a) of the figure shows timing of data communication time. (b) of the figure shows timing of browsing which is the data processing for converting received contents data into display information of the text format. (c) of the figure shows conventional backlight control timing. (d) of the figure shows backlight control timing in the first embodiment. More specifically, when the contents data is downloaded from time T_1 to T_2 as shown in (a) of the figure, the browser function unit 39 starts converting the contents data received into display information of the text format described in HTML at time $\cancel{T_3}\underline{T_2}$ a little later than time T_1. The data conversion processing is completed at time T_4 a little later than time $\cancel{T_2}\underline{T_3}$ when the downloading ends.

Page 41, first full paragraph:

As is already described, the conventional communication terminal device turns off the backlight at time T_1 when the data communication starts and turns on the backlight at time $\cancel{T_2}\underline{T_3}$ when the data communication ends. On the other hand, the communication terminal device according to the first embodiment turns off the backlight similarly at time T_1 when the data

communication starts but does not turn on the backlight at time $\overline{T_2}\underline{T_3}$ when the data

communication ends, and turns on the backlight at time T_4 when after the data communication is

finished, browsing for converting the received contents data into display information of the text

format described in HTML ends and the end tag is detected.

Paragraph bridging page 41 and page 42:

In other words, from $\overline{T_2}\underline{T_3}$ to T_4, that is, during a time when the reception of the data

communication ends but browsing is yet to end, useless light of the backlight is refrained to

prevent wasteful consumption of electric current.

Paragraph bridging page 45 and page 46:

As described in the foregoing, the conventional communication terminal device turns off

the backlight at time T_{10} when the data communication is started and turns on the backlight at

time T_{11} when the data communication ends. On the other hand, the communication terminal

device according to the second embodiment similarly turns off the backlight at time $\overline{T_{11}}\underline{T_{10}}$ when

the data communication starts but turns on the backlight once in response to the end tag

"</card>." More specifically, the device once turns on the backlight at time T_{14} when the

browsing of "CARD1" ends and the end tag detection unit detects the end tag "</card>" to

display the contents of "CARD1" on the LCD.

Page 46, first full paragraph:

Since "CARD1" is once displayed and a user is allowed to scroll the display screen of the "CARD1" by user's SW operation, even at a time point where the contents data of "CARD2" and "CARD3" is received and browsing of each "CARD" is finished, the backlight remains on. On the other hand, assuming that at the reception of the contents data "CARD1" to "CARD3" set at the timer unit, backlight time-out values at Δt_1, Δt_2 and Δt_3, after the browsing of "CARD1" ends at time $\sout{T_4}\underline{T_{14}}$ and its contents are displayed on the LCD, if no SW operation is made, the backlight is turned off at time "$T_{14} + \Delta t_1$" (broken line 130).; Here, if the time "$T_{14} + \Delta t_1$" is later than time T_{15}, the backlight will not be turned off.

IN THE CLAIMS:

Claim 25 is added as a new claim.

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